

The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OR! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.]

[12s. per An.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1791.

[4d. single.]

[No. 90.]

John Murray & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

AND ARE NOW SELLING,
LIVERPOOL and Cadiz Salt; Seine-Twine
and Rope; Sheet-Cork; Hauling Rope;
Connecticut Pork and Beef, in Barrels; Butter
and Hog's Lard, in Firkins; Vinegar in Bar-
rels; Mould and dipp'd Tallow Candles; Sheet-
Lead; a few Barrels of Pippin Apples; Tar
and Turpentine; Molasses and Sugars; a small
Quantity of Cheese:—Which, with the Goods
they before had on hand, renders their Assort-
ment of Wet Goods, Groceries and Ship-Chand-
lery pretty general.

They beg leave farther to give Notice, that the
PARTNERSHIP of JOHN MURRAY & Co. in
which JOHN MURRAY, JOHN P. MUMFORD,
and OBADIAH BOWEN are now connected, will
dissolve on the 1st of April next; and as it is
very necessary that all the accounts they now
have open should be closed by that time, or as
soon after as possible, they earnestly solicit all
those with whom they have any dealings to bring
in their accounts for settlement, and from those
who cannot conveniently discharge their re-
spective balances they will receive bonds.

The business in this town will be carried on
as usual by JOHN MURRAY, under the firm of
JOHN MURRAY and Co. and in New-York, by
JOHN P. MUMFORD, under the firm of JOHN P.
MUMFORD and Co. of whom the two houses
will hereafter consist.

Alexandria, March 10, 1791. 6w.

Drift-wood wanted,

For which the Subscriber will pay, as
soon as delivered and deposited into his wharf,
as he shall direct, at the rate of ONE DOLLAR,
per cord.

He can accommodate some of the best seats
for stores on his wharf, and many within 30
feet of navigable water, as he intends to finish
said wharf this spring; which has for some time
accommodated vessels of various burthens, as the
depth of water is sufficient for any. He has also
a large Stone-warehouse, with eleven or twelve
different apartments, all private, and a Sail-Loft
50 feet square; either of these unoccupied may be
immediately entered upon, monthly, or yearly; or
he whole let together. He has other Lots more
situated, and some on the bank, to accommodate
dwelling, as well as store-houses. For terms
apply to the subscriber.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

Alexandria, March 31, 1791. t. f.

Ballast will be accepted in lieu of wharf.

ECLIPSE,

In high Order,

WILL stand at Danby, near the
Falls-Church, Fairfax County, and co-
ver mares at TWENTY SHILLINGS the sea-
son, or TEN SHILLINGS the single leap, pay-
able the first of September in Cash or Country
produce at its current value at that time.

ECLIPSE is eight years old this spring, a beau-
tiful dark bay, fifteen hands and a half high, well
armed, stout and active. His fire was old
clipse, whose high blood and great perform-
ances are well known: His dam a Bay Bolton
mare. He covered three years in Berkeley, and
one year in this County, and is remarkable for
getting large, boney and active colts. He will
be shown at Alexandria on the first and second
days of April Court; and at Mr. Shepherd's,
near Difficult, on the 6th day of April. The
season commences from this date, and continues
to the first day of August.

CHARLES LITTLE.

March 29, 1791. am.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Tues-
day night, the 4th inst. a Mulatto Woman,
named LUCE, aged about 25 years; is a remark-
ably well-looking wench, being stout and active.
She may be immediately known by examining
her hands and arms, having very considerable
scars, occasioned by falling in a fire. She is an
artful, insinuating woman, and has been entirely
accustomed to house-work—Has taken with her
a variety of cloaths, consisting of two suits of
green cotton, 1 calico gown, 1 white ditto, 1
black do, 1 calico jacket and petticoat, 1 white
do, 1 green durant petticoat, 1 pair of black ca-
lamanco shoes, 1 pair of leather do, 1 black bea-
ver hat, and a number of other things. She af-
fects to be of the Methodist religion, and it is
probable may be harboured by some of her own
colour of that persuasion.—I will give the above
reward to any person delivering her to me at
Broad-Creek, or Three Guineas for securing her
in any gaol.

WILLIAM LYLES.

Maryland Prince George's County,

A Variety of BLANKS to be had
at the Printing-Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the
Public, that the VENDUE STORE
is removed next door to his own store, on King-
Street, where it will be carried on for the ensuing
year. JAMES WILSON, Vendue-Master,
Alexandria, March 31, 1791.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next will be expos-
ed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,
A VARIETY OF
Wet & Dry Goods.

JAMES WILSON, V.M.

Alexandria, April 14, 1791.

N. B. The Vendue Store will be kept con-
stantly open, and well attended, for the recep-
tion of all kinds of Goods, and Commission
Business. J. W.

JAMES WILSON

HAS NOW UPON HAND,

A general Assortment of

Spring Goods,

Consisting of Linens; White and Brown Sheet-
ings; Calicoes; printed and check Handker-
chiefs; Silk, Cotton and Thread Stockings;
which he will sell low by retail, at his store,
next door to the Vendue Store.

Alexandria, March 31, 1791. t. f.

Bryan Hampson

Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public
that he has moved to Fairfax-Street, opposite
Messrs. PORTER and INGRAHAM'S, at the
NEW-STORE.

Where he has for SALE

Old Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Mala-
ga, Port and Tenerife Wines, by the Pipe, Quar-
ter Cask or Gallon; old Jamaica Spirit; old
West-India Rum; New-England Rum; Molas-
ses; white wine Vinegar; loaf and brown Su-
gar in Barrels, or by the Pound; Coffee and
Chocolate; Rice by the Tierce or Pound; Hy-
son, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Nut-
megs; Allspice; Pepper and Ginger; Indigo and
Fig Blue; best shaving Soap; Castile, white and
brown Soap by the Quantity or Pound; Sweet
Oil by the Box or Bottle; Hair-Powder; Gun-
Powder and Shot; mould and dipped Candles
by the Box or Pound; Malaga Raisins by the
Jar or Cag; Almonds; a few bags of Barley; a
Quantity of best Starch; Cotton and Wool
Cards by the Quantity or Pair; Mustard by the
Dozen or Bottle; Stone Jugs.—He will, in a
few days, have a Quantity of Lemmons in Boxes:
All of which he will sell low for Cash.

Alexandria, February 22, 1791. t. f.

NEW STORE,

In KING-STREET, opposite to Mr. JOHN W.
FLETCHER'S.

THE Subscribers are just now arrived in
Town, and opening a neat assortment of
SPRING GOODS, (which they have just im-
ported in the Fame of New-York, and Bri-
gantine John of Liverpool,) which will be sold
cheap by wholesale or retail, viz. Calicoes and
Chintzes; Muslins, Lawns and Cambricks;
black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs; a neat
assortment of Pocket-Handkerchiefs; Shawls;
Scots white thread; Toiletries and printed
Shapes for Vests; Thread Edgings; with a va-
riety of other articles too tedious to mention.

JOHN & ANDREW MCARA & Co.

Alexandria, April 6, 1791. 89—3w.

JONATHAN MANDEVILLE

HAS RECEIVED,

By the Rachel, Capt. Blakeney, from London,

An Assortment of

Spring Goods,

Consisting of

OSNABURGS; Calicoes; Fustians; Jeans;
Jeanets; Checks; striped Hollands; Mus-
lins; printed and checked Handkerchiefs;
Thread and Cotton Hose; Sheetings, &c. &c.
which he will sell by the piece or retail on ve-
ry reasonable terms.

Alexandria, April 7, 1791. 89—3w.

ALL persons are cautioned against
taking an assignment of a Bond
given by the subscriber to MAXWELL and
SAVAGE for the sum of £85, the said bond hav-
ing been discharged, as will appear by a receipt
in his possession.

JOHN HARPER.

April 7, 1791.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM LOWRY & CO.

By the Rachel, Capt. Blakeney, just arrived
from London,

HAVE RECEIVED

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT,
Which will be disposed of upon reasonable
Terms, by the Piece or Package.

The following are a part of this Importation,
VIZ.

A variety of best superfine cloths, fe-
conds, and kerseymires; a large assortment of
1/2, 3/4, 4/4 Irish linens; German and Irish dowl-
as; Scotch and Irish sheetings; brown and
white Russia ditto; Raven's duck; ticklen-
burg; osnaburgs; brown Hollands; twilled
facking; heeding rolls and British sail-canvas;
a most elegant variety of printed muslins, mus-
linets, calicoes, cottons and shawls; Pulicat,
check and linen handkerchiefs; a large assort-
ment of waistcoat patterns; colts, book and
jacquet muslins of various widths; muslinets;
muslin aprons and handkerchiefs; pillow-fu-
tians, jeans, jeanets, ribdelious, royal-ribs, de-
nims &c.—cotton and linen, Holland and
apron checks; French cambricks and lawns;
thread edgings; lace, tapes, osnaburg and co-
loured threads; bindings; pins; needles; sew-
ing-silk and legee; black modes; Perfumers and
ribbons; ladies' fashionable riding hats; men's
plated ditto, and well assorted felt hats in small
packages; a large assortment of men and wo-
men's cotton and thread hose; durants, wild-
bores, fatinets, bombazeens, &c.—gloves, &c.
well-assorted trunks of cutlery, and casks of
ironmongery; an extensive assortment of fash-
ionable metal buttons; Imperial ditto; men and
women's plated and pinchbeck buckles; knives
and forks; penknives, scissors, razors, &c. &c.
stock-locks, padlocks, money-scales, hinges,
desk-mounting, &c. &c.—well-assorted casks of
best London pewter; crates of Queen's ware;
hunter's pipes in boxes; white lead in oil;
Spanish brown, &c.—shot; lead; Crawly steel;
3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20d. nails and brads; tor-
tose shell, ivory, toupes and horn combs;
fool's cap, pot and post paper, &c. &c. &c.

Alexandria, April 4, 1791.

89—13w.

FREDERICK,

The property of WILLIAM FITZ-
HUGH, Esq. of CHATHAM,

WILL stand at the subscriber's, in Prince-
William County, and cover mares at
FOUR DOLLARS each. As I am to settle
with Mr. Fitzhugh the first week in August
next, when the season will expire, the gentle-
men who favour me with their custom will
please to send the money, or promissory notes,
payable on demand, with their mares.—FRED-
ERICK is a fine dappled grey, fifteen hands and
an half high, and well proportioned. He was
got by True Whig, upon Mr. Fitzhugh's old
race mare Kitty Fisher. Frederick at four years
old won a purse at Northumberland Court-
House, where he beat the famous horse Ajax.
The same month he won a purse, at Hobb's-
Hole, of 70 guineas, where he beat the celebra-
ted horses Slouch and Tantram. He afterwards
started at Richmond, with Fayette, Brooke's
Black, a Carolina mare, and several others:
He won the first heat, and was the foremost
horse the third heat, but was unfortunately
thrown by running against a horse crossing the
track. Kitty Fisher, which was his dam, was
got by the old imported horse Fearnought, upon
the imported mare Kitty Fisher. She won a
sweepstake of 60 guineas at Annapolis, and in
two days after, won a purse, on the same
ground, of £50. She also won a Jockey-
Club purse of 50 guineas at Fredericksburg,
and immediately after was put to breeding.—
True Whig was got by the noted horse Regu-
lus, upon an imported mare, the dam of the
noted, swift, and high-bred horse Apollo. Re-
gulus was got by old Fearnought, upon the im-
ported mare Jenny Dismal, which was got by
old Dimal: He won 2000 guineas sweepstake,
and five King's plates, without ever being beat-
en: His fire, the Godolphin Arabian, Jenny
Dismal's dam was got by Lord Godolphin's
White Foot.—Regulus, while the property of
Mr. Fitzhugh, won at Aquia a purse of £50;
another at Port-Royal of £50; at Annapolis
two of £50 each; at Upper-Marlborough
£50; at Leed's-Town £60, and at Frede-
ricksburg the Jockey-club purse of 100 guineas.
—Pasture, gratis, for all mares that come a
distance; but I will not be answerable for ef-
capes or accidents.

JOHN F. FITZHUGH.

March 20, 1791.

89—2w.

An APPRENTICE wanted at this office.
None need apply but such as can read, write and
spell well, and are willing to be bound till of age,

The VOTERS of Fairfax Coun-
ty are requested to take notice that the
annual Election for Representatives
to the Assembly will be held on Mon-
day the 18th instant.

CHARLES LITTLE, Sheriff,

April 7, 1791.

MURRAY'S AND WHEATON

Beg leave to inform their friends that they
have removed to the Store opposite Messrs.
WILLIAM WILSON and Co's, lately occu-
pied by the Vendue Masters, where they have
for Sale,

JAMAICA SPIRIT in Tierces,
High proof St. Kitt's Rum,
Gin in Pipes and Casks,
Brown Sugars in Hhds. and Barrels,
Coffee and Cotton in small Bags,
Lined and Train Oil,
Tarred Cordage assorted,
Trace Ropes and Leading Lines,
Stone Lime, &c. &c.

Alexandria, April 6, 1791.

89—3w.

Lost or mislaid,

FIVE TICKETS in the ALEXANDRIA
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTE-
RY, viz. No. 136, 137, 138, 139, 140.—As
measures have been taken to prevent their be-
ing of any value to any person but the sub-
scriber, who was the original purchaser, this
Notice is given to caution all persons against
buying them, and the Managers of the Lottery
against paying any prizes that may be drawn
against their Numbers, to any one but himself,
CHARLES BENNET.

Alexandria, April 7, 1791.

89—3w.

The Printers of this Paper, having ex-
perienced great inconvenience, trouble, and diffi-
culty in collecting the small sums due them for
Advertisements, have come to the determination
of declining the insertion of any not accompanied
with the Money; except for those persons to whom
they may be indebted. For the same reason, they
will be obliged to reject every other application for
work without the said necessary accompaniment.
This regulation, of great importance to the Print-
ers, they hope will be attended to; which will pre-
vent a disappointment to their Customers, and, at
the same time, save the Printers the mortification
of disobeying their commands, and, perhaps, of
giving offence; to do which is as contrary to
their inclination, as it is repugnant to their in-
terest.

April 7, 1791.

NEW REVENUE-LAW.

[CONTINUED FROM No. 88.]

AND be it further enacted, That the super-
visor of the revenue for the district where-
in any house, building or place shall be
situate, whereof entry shall be made as last
afore said, shall, as soon as may be thereafter,
visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and in-
spected, by some proper officer or officers of
inspection, every such house, or other building
or place, within his district, and shall take, or
cause to be taken, an exact account of the spi-
rits therein respectively contained, and shall
mark, or cause to be marked, in durable cha-
racters, the several casks, casks or vessels con-
taining the same, with progressive numbers,
and also with the name of each distiller to
whom the same may belong, or in whose cus-
tody the same may be, and the quantities, kinds,
and proofs of spirits therein contained, and
these words, "Old Stock." And the inspec-
tor of each survey shall keep a book, wherein
he shall enter the name of every distiller, and
the particulars of such old stock in the posses-
sion of each, designating the several casks, rates
and vessels containing the same, and their re-
spective quantities, kinds, proofs and marks,
and shall also give a certificate to every such
distiller of the quantity and particulars of such
old stock in his or her possession, and a separate
certificate for each cask, case or vessel describ-
ing the same, which certificate shall accompany
the same whereforever it shall be sent, and such
distiller, his or her agent or manager, upon the
sale and delivery of any of the said spirits shall
deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof,
the certificate or certificates that ought to ac-
company the same, on pain of forfeiting fifty
dollars for each cask, case or vessel, with which
such certificate shall not be delivered.

And be it further enacted, That every im-
porter of distilled spirits, who, on the first day
of July next, shall have in his or her possession
any distilled spirits, shall, within three days
thereafter, make due entry thereof with the

Officer of inspection within whose survey the same shall then be, who shall mark the casks, kegs, barrels, or casks, containing such spirits, in like manner as herein before directed, touching the first day of July next, and shall till the like certificates therefor as for such spirits, which certificates shall accompany the respective casks, kegs, barrels, or casks, to which they shall relate, wherefore they shall be sent, and such importer, his or her agent, upon the sale and delivery of any of the said spirits, shall deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof the certificate or certificates which ought to accompany the same, on pain of forfeiting fifty dollars for each cask, keg, barrel, or cask, with which such certificate shall not be delivered. And if any such importer or importer shall refuse or neglect to make such entry at the time and in the manner herein directed, all such spirits as shall not be so entered, shall be forfeited, and the importer or importers in whose custody the same shall be found, shall moreover forfeit the sum equal to the full value thereof, according to the highest price of such spirits in the market.

And be it further enacted, That if any cask, keg, barrel, or cask, containing distilled spirits, which by the foregoing provisions of this act, ought to be marked and accompanied with a certificate, shall be found in the possession of any person unaccompanied with such marks and certificate, it shall be presumptive evidence that the same are liable to forfeiture, and it shall be lawful for any officer of inspection to seize them as forfeited, and if, upon the trial in consequence of such seizure, the owner or claimant of the spirits seized, shall not prove that the same were imported in the United States, according to law, or were distilled as mentioned in the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of this act, and the duties thereupon paid, or were distilled at one of the stills mentioned in the twentieth section of this act, they shall be adjudged to be forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the officers of inspection of each survey, at all times in the day time, upon request, to enter into all and every the houses, store-houses, ware-houses, buildings and places which shall have been entered in manner aforesaid, and by tasting, gauging or otherwise, to take an account of the quantity, kinds and proofs of the said spirits therein contained; and also to take samples thereof, paying for the same the usual price.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall rub out or deface any of the marks set upon any cask, keg, barrel, or cask pursuant to the directions of this act, such person or persons shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That no cask, barrel, keg, vessel or cask, marked as "Old Stock," shall be made use of by any distiller of spirits, for putting or keeping therein any spirits other than those which were contained therein when so marked, on pain of forfeiting the sum of one hundred dollars for every cask, barrel, keg, vessel or cask wherein any such spirits shall be so put or kept; neither shall any such distiller have or keep any distilled spirits in any such cask, barrel, keg, vessel or cask, longer than for the space of one year from the said last day of June next, on pain of forfeiting the said spirits: Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to casks or vessels, capable of containing two hundred gallons and upwards, and which are not intended to be removed.

And be it further enacted, That in case any of the said spirits shall be fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed in any place whatsoever, with intent to evade the duties thereby imposed upon them, they shall be forfeited. And for the better discovery of any such spirits so fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed, it shall be lawful for any judge of any court of the United States, or either of them, or for any justice of the peace, upon reasonable cause of suspicion, to be made out to the satisfaction of such judge or justice, by the oath or affirmation of any person or persons, by special warrant or warrants under their respective hands and seals, to authorize any of the officers of inspection, by day, in the presence of a constable or other officer of the peace, to enter into all and every such place or places in which any of the said spirits shall be suspected to be fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed, and to seize and carry away any of the said spirits which shall be there found so fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed, as forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That after the last day of June next, no spirituous liquors except gin or cordials in casks, jugs or bottles, shall be brought from any foreign port or place, in casks of less capacity than fifty gallons at the least, on pain of forfeiting of the said spirits and of the ship or vessel in which they shall be brought: Provided, always, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to forfeit any spirits for being imported or brought into the United States, in other casks or vessels than as aforesaid, or the ship or vessel in which they shall be brought, if such spirits shall be for the use of the seamen on board such ship or vessel, and shall not exceed the quantity of four gallons for each seaman.

And be it further enacted, That in every case in which any of the said spirits shall be forfeited by virtue of this act, the casks, vessels and casks containing the same, shall also be forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That every distiller of spirits, on which the duty is hereby charged by the gallon, shall keep or cause to

be kept, an exact account of the said spirits, which he or she shall sell, send out or distill, distinguishing their several kinds and proofs; and shall every day make a just and true entry in a book, to be kept for that purpose, of the quantities and particulars of the said spirits by him or her sold, sent out or distilled on the preceding day: (specifying the marks of the several casks in which they shall be sold or sent out, and the person to whom and for whose use they shall be so sold or sent out: Which said books shall be prepared for the making such entries, and shall be delivered upon demand, to the said distillers, by the supervisors of the revenue of the several districts, or by such person or persons as they shall respectively for that purpose appoint, and shall be severally returned or delivered at the end of each year, or when the same shall be respectively filled up (which shall first happen) to the proper officers of inspection; and the truth of the entries made therein shall be verified, upon the oath or affirmation of the person by whom those entries shall have been made, and as often as the said books shall be furnished upon like demand by the proper officers of inspection, to the distillers respectively. And the said books shall from time to time while in the possession of the said distillers, be open for the inspection of, and upon request shall be shewn to the proper officers of inspection under whose survey the said distillers shall respectively be, who may take such minutes, memorandums, or transcripts thereof, as they may think fit. And if any such distiller shall neglect or refuse to keep such book or books, or to make such entries therein, or to shew the same upon request, to the proper officer of inspection, or not return the same according to the directions of this act, he or she shall forfeit for every such refusal or neglect, the sum of one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the penalties by this act imposed on distillers for neglecting to make report to the inspectors, of their intentions of distilling spirits, or for neglecting to mark the houses, apartments or vessels to be employed, or for neglecting to enter in books the quantity of spirits distilled, shall not extend to any person who shall employ one still only, and that of a capacity not exceeding fifty gallons, including the still-head.

And be it further enacted, That the several kinds of proof herein before specified, shall in marking the casks, vessels and casks containing any distilled spirits, be distinguished, corresponding with the order in which they are mentioned, by the words "first proof"—"second proof"—"third proof"—"fourth proof"—"fifth proof"—"sixth proof." And that it be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide and furnish to the officers of inspection and of the customs, proper instruments for ascertaining the said several proofs.

And be it further enacted, That in any prosecution or action which may be brought against any supervisor, or other officer of inspection, for any seizure by him made, it shall be necessary for such supervisor or officer, to justify himself by making it appear that there was probable cause for making the said seizure; upon which, and not otherwise, a verdict shall pass in his favour. And in any such action or prosecution, or in any action or prosecution which may be brought against such supervisor or other officer, for irregular or improper conduct in the execution of his duty, the trial shall be by jury. And in any action for a seizure, in which a verdict shall pass for such officer, the jury shall nevertheless assess reasonable damages for any prejudice or waste (according to the true amount in value thereof) which shall be shewn by good proof to have happened to the spirits seized, in consequence of such seizure; and also for the detention of the same, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on the true value of the said spirits at the time of such seizure, from that time to the time of restoration thereof; which shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States: Provided, That no damages shall be assessed when the seizure was made for want of the proper certificate or certificates, or by reason of a refusal to shew any officer of inspection, upon his request, the spirits in any entered house, building or place: And provided also, That if it shall appear from the verdict of the jury, that any such prejudice or waste was sustained by the negligence of the officer, he shall be responsible therefor to the United States.

[To be continued.]

P A R I S, February 6.

IN the national Assembly, at the close of Friday's sitting, Mr. Chavaler addressed the President, and desired leave to make a motion, the object of which was to put a check to the prevailing mischief of duelling. This atrocious practice, said he, disgraces your manners and endangers your freedom. It may produce the most fatal effects among a people almost universally armed. [Here some murmurs broke out.] Mr. Chavaler continued—why should I have any regard to murmurs while I maintain principles agreeable to reason and inseparable from the interest of society? I move, that the National Assembly do direct its Committee of Constitution, to prefer forthwith the project of a law for the abolition of Duels, and the punishment of Duellists.

The President took the sense of the Assembly on this motion; and it was agreed to almost unanimously, some few only, (those of the enraged) opposing it.

Feb. 10. A deputation was this day received by the National Assembly, from the Society of Quakers, intreating that they might be indulged

in the uninterrupted exercise of their religious principles;—that the simple registry of their marriages, births, and deaths, might be considered as valid in law, on a declaration being made before a magistrate;—that they might be absolved from all form of oath, and that their simple affirmation should be deemed sufficient, as in England and the United States of America:—That they might not be constrained to take the Civic Oath, at the same time declaring that they would continue faithful to the established Constitution, and consenting to submit to the punishment due to perjury should they be convicted of making Judicial Depositions contrary to truth.

M. de Mirabeau, the President, in answer, among other things observed, that the intercourse of every man with the Supreme Being, is independent of every political institution. "What Government," continued he, "shall dare to interpose between God, and the heart of man?"

"Estimable citizens!" said the President,—"you have already taken that civic oath which every man worthy of being free considers rather as a pleasure, than as a duty.—You have not, indeed, taken God to witness; but you affirm according to your consciences: And is not a pure conscience a cloudless sky? Is not that part of a man an emanation of the Divinity?"

The answer of M. de Mirabeau was frequently interrupted by the applause bestowed upon it, and, together with the speech on the part of the Quakers, was ordered to be printed.

[Not a word of military exemptions.]

L O N D O N, February 15—24.

The meeting of Parliament opens a new field for political disquisition. It now becomes our province to mark the progress of National business: To animadvert upon the conduct of our Legislators; and to weigh with minute regard the measures to be pursued by our Ministers in the present position of affairs.

The high and consequential state which Britain has attained in the scale of Europe, together with the prosperous and flourishing situation of our domestic concerns, are circumstances so obvious, that he who labours to disprove them must willingly err against Reason and Truth. These are themes which, when touched upon, must awaken the most torpid feelings of patriotic regard, and which in all his reflections, conclusions and anticipations must strongly influence the mind of the candid Politician.

The great progress made in the reduction of the National Debt must afford to every person interested in the support of public credit, the most sincere gratification.

For the satisfaction of our readers, we shall particularize the amount of the whole capital sum redeemed by the commissioners for the liquidation of the National Debt, on the last day of January 1791:

3 per Cent. Consols	£ 2,753,800
5 per Cent. Reduced	1,878,450
Old South Sea	1,091,100
New South Sea	807,000
South Sea 1757	242,000
	£ 6,772,350

This sum, with the interest of the capital sum redeemed, is regularly added to the annual million.

How rapid, by this system, must be the diminution of the National Debt, may be easily calculated; how much it has already tended to the establishment of Public Credit, is universally felt, and joyfully acknowledged.

Since the establishment of this fund, one million, it must be admitted, has been borrowed by the Minister; but when that is deducted from the above sum, the surplus is still great.

The expenses of the late Armament, it will readily be recollected, are provided for distinct from the great mass of the National Finance. The policy of this arrangement was loudly applauded by men of all parties. It indeed strongly enforces its own panegyric.

P A R I S.

It is inconceivable how languine even yet the Partisans of Royalty remain: The other day an officer in the King's regiment affirmed, that in two months, M. Mirabeau would not be in existence.

N A T I O N A L A S S E M B L Y.

Feb. 8. Mr. Mirabeau, the President, seems to unite the suffrages of all parties, by an exercise of this office, marked by a severe equity, and a dismissal to all personal predilections.

Feb. 4. After some local regulations, of small importance, deferring consideration of the Tobacco business, they circumscribed Paris within 33 parishes.

O R G A N I Z A T I O N O F J U R I E S.

The following articles were among those important in this great work.

The judges pronounced aloud their opinions commencing with the youngest and finishing at the president.

If they differ in the application of the law, the mildest is preferred. If more than two opinions divide the body, they call upon the Judges of the district to compose their differences.

The text of the law is read previously upon which judgment is pronounced. After sentence, three days are allowed for the demand of cessation. If this be admitted, it must be founded upon violation of forms, nullity in the instruction, in the judgment, or the application of the law erroneously.

Such demands are to be decided within a month after their reception.

It was observed, with some degree of approach, that so great a proportion of the assembly should be members of the law. The censure seems to have been idle in the extreme. They are most likely to frame a public constitution, whose studies have been confined to the legal limitation of general and particular rights.

C H A R L E S T O N, [S. C.] March 21.

Yesterday, between the hours of twelve and one, was executed, pursuant to his sentence for counterfeiting the indents of this State, *James Walsh*, who had been long known, in the State of Georgia, by the appellation of Major Washington.

He was assisted in his devotion by the Rev. Dr. Keating, missionary of the Church of England to whom, as we are informed, he previously confessed that his name was *Walsh*, and that he was of a respectable family in Ireland; that although he had not professed any religious persuasion for many years, yet as he had been baptized agreeably to the rites of the Roman Church, he wished to die a Catholic.

His behaviour was mainly and determined, although his countenance was pale, and sickly, and his whole demeanour would have become a mind unconscious of criminality.

Having finished his devotions, he was asked if he had any thing to say: He answered, "nothing more than he had already said—that, in this business, he died innocent. He then addressed the attending multitude, and besought them not to attribute his sickly countenance to fear of death, but to an indisposition which preyed on him since the day before; and added, that as he died an innocent man, he trusted he should die like a brave one. "As Christ," said he, "died on the cross, forgiving his enemies, so forgive I mine." He politely waved his hand to the crowd and said, "good gentlemen." Then stepping forward, from the platform upon the trap, or falling beam, he covered his face with his cap and told the Sheriff he was ready. Some difficulty occurring in knocking away the shackles, one of the officers appeared uneasy; the unfortunate man said, "never mind it—I don't,"—and he was quickly launched into eternity!

N E W - Y O R K, April 6.

Extract of a letter from New-York (R. I.) March 21.

"On Thursday last, Col. George Ingham was apprehended and committed to our gaol, on a warrant charging him with counterfeiting public securities, and other high crimes and misdemeanors: An event long expected.—It is generally thought he would have left the place by this time, had he not been taken the day he was. The gaol is full of this kind of gentry; among them Justice George Peckham. There has been a most astonishing scene of villainy carried on from one end of the continent to the other!"

A N N A P O L I S, April 7.

To the President of the United States Sir,

WE, the Faculty of St. John's College, beg leave to express the sincere joy which the honour of your presence in our infant seminary afforded us. In common with all those who superintend the education of youth, we must feel a lively gratitude to the defender of liberty, the guardian of his country, and consequently, the great patron of literature. But as this seminary was begun since the united voice of free America called you to preside over its most important interests, and ensure to them the continuance of those blessings which your calm foresight and steady fortitude had been the happy means of procuring, it seems in a peculiar manner to look up to you with filial respect. That it dates its birth from this grand era, which has placed you at the head of fifteen distinct sovereign States united into one mighty republic, is regarded by its friends as an auspicious circumstance and flattering assurance of its future eminence and usefulness. To the friend of virtue and his country, the rise of colleges, where the youth of generations, yet unborn, may be taught to admire and emulate the great and good, must give a heart-felt delight, as they promise perpetuity to the labours and renown of the patriot and the hero.

Our earnest prayers are, that a kind Providence may constantly watch over you, and preserve a life, long, indeed, already, if measured by deeds of worth and fulness of honours, but too short as yet for your country!

Signed in behalf, and at the request, of the Faculty,

JOHN M. DOWELL, President,
March 26, 1791.

To the Faculty of St. John's College,

GENTLEMEN,
THE satisfaction which I have derived from my visit to your infant seminary, is expressed with real pleasure, and my wishes for its progress to perfection are preferred with sincere regard.

The very promising appearance of its infancy must flatter all its friends (among whom I entreat you to class me) with the hope of an early and, at the same time, a mature manhood. You will do justice to the sentiments which your kind regard towards myself inspires, by believing that I reciprocate the good wishes contained in your address; and I sincerely hope the excellence of your seminary will be manifested in the morals and science of the youth who are favoured with your care.

G. WASHINGTON.

ALEXANDRIA, April 14.

A number of very respectable characters in, and near, Annapolis have embarked in the very laudable design of raising, by way of Lottery, a sum sufficient for the purpose of building a large commodious house, as an ORPHAN SCHOOL. The object of the institution is to provide for as many poor friendless youth, as their funds shall enable them to admit—to educate, lodge and dress them in a decent comfortable manner—to teach them Reading, Writing and Arithmetic—and, at suitable ages, to bind them apprentices to valuable trades. In this liberal and enlightened day, it was not to be expected that Gentlemen capable of such a glorious undertaking would confine the sphere of their benevolence within the narrow circle of any particular mode of religious faith. Accordingly, the scheme states that children will be taken without paying any regard to their religious denominations.

Too much praise cannot be given to the authors and patrons of so humane and charitable an institution. Among the managers, appear, to their immortal honour, the names of some young gentlemen; at a time of life when subjects of this kind too often escape the mind, or strike it but transiently, and with little force. For these juvenile Philanthropists is reserved the unspeakable delight, arising from the consciousness of having been "Eyes to the blind, feet to the lame"—and "making the Widow's heart to sing for joy."

The further consideration of the Bill in the Senate of Pennsylvania, respecting the Federal Buildings, is postponed till next Session.

Two of the prizes of 1000 dollars, drawn lately in the Boston Lottery, have fallen to the lot of a class of seven persons, industrious tradesmen of that town, owning seven tickets only.

Capt. GREENWAY'S MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Brig Virginia, Brown, from London.
Sloop Peace, Jackson, Providence.

SAILED.—NONE.

LETTER of the celebrated L. STERNE.

To

BELIEVE me, my dear friend, I have no great faith in doctors. Some eminent ones of the faculty have assured me many years ago, that if I continued to do what I was then doing, I should not live three months: Now the fact is, I have been doing exactly what they told me I ought not to do, for thirteen years together—and here I am; as then, it is true; but as fancy as ever; and it will not be my fault if I do not continue to give them the lie for another period of equal duration.

It is Lord Bacon, I think, who observes—at least, be it who it may that makes the observation, it is not unworthy the great man whose name I have just written—that physicians are old women, who sit by your bedside till they kill you, or nature cures you.

There is an uncertainty in the opinions that often baffles experience, and renders genius abortive; though I mean not to believe me, to be severe on a science which is sometimes the means of doing good. Nay, the science itself, considered naturally and physically, is the eye of all the rest. But I do not always hold my peace when I reflect on those self conceited, upstart professors of it, who fly and bounce, and give themselves airs, if you do not read their directions upon the label of the vial, which contains the matter of their prescriptions, with as much reverence as if it had been penned by Saint Luke himself.

Goddess of health! Let me drink thy healing and sustaining beverage at the pure fountain which flows at thy command; give me to breathe the balmy air, and to feel the enlivening fun. And so I will—for, if I do not see you in fifteen days, I will, on the sixteenth, step quietly into the Dover coach, and proceed without you to the banks of the Rhone, where you may follow me if you please, and if you do not, the difference between us will be—that while you are passing your Christmas-day in fencing against fogs, by warm clothes and large fires, I shall be sitting on the grass, courting no warmth but the all cheering one which proceeds from the grand luminary of nature.

So, think on these things, I beseech you, and let me know about it; for I will not remain galping another month in London, even for your sake, or for your company, which, I might add, would be for my own. In the mean time, and at all times, may God bless you. I am, most cordially,

Yours,

L. STERNE.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

The public attention having been a good deal excited concerning WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOWLES, Esq. Ambassador from the United Nations of Greeks and Cherokees, to the Court of London;—the following character is extracted from the Memoirs of his Life just published:

IN stature Mr. Bowles commands our attention from his height, and the conformation of his limbs, such as that of the gladiator in the statue, denoting the combined qualities of strength and activity. With a countenance open, bold, and penetrating, he has acquired the gravity of manners corresponding with those of the nations whose habits he has assumed. His constitution, superior to all changes of climate, and equal to the greatest bodily exertions, disdains the indulgence of effeminate pleasures. Hunger and cold are natural evils, to which he submits without a murmur: Fatigue and want of rest he considers

as the unavoidable attendants of a warrior's life. Temperance he practices from choice, and the force of his example manifests itself among his people. In the endowments of his mind, nature has peculiarly formed him for great and daring achievements; but the leading feature of his soul is ambition, to which every other passion is made subservient.

Intrepid and enterprising, his motions, the effects of deliberate reflection, are sudden as lightning, and less suspected. To these talents of a warrior, he unites accomplishments which not only excite in our minds the highest pitch of admiration, but even approach to the marvellous.

A player, without having seen above three dramatic entertainments in his life, and those by the gentlemen of the army at New-York. A painter, who never felt the effects of the art but on a sign-post. A chymist, without even the rudiments of the science. A sailor, without study of the principles of navigation. A self-taught warrior, instructing savages in tactics, and reducing their barbarous and hitherto uncontrolled spirits to the rules of military discipline. A legislator, forming a code of laws wisely adapted to their manners and situation; teaching the untutored barbarian, shivering at every wintry blast, to secure himself against the inclemency of the season; and changing him from the hunter, walling his life to preserve a precarious subsistence, into the more civilized state of a herdsman: In a word, altering his whole nature, without making him effeminate.

And, lastly, let us contemplate him as a politician, unpractised in courts, yet claiming the attention of two of the principal powers of Europe (England and Spain): And when we have viewed him assimilating such contraries of character, our admiration will have no bounds, when it is known that the beloved Warrior of the most warlike of all the native American tribes, has but just attained his six-and-twentieth year.

Lovers of genius, philosophers, and men of letters! 'tis to you that this portrait is dedicated. Encouragers and promoters of the arts, legislators who love your fellow-creatures! 'tis you who can instruct the original in all things that may be useful to the nations he may one day govern: 'Tis in your power to temper the ardour of the conqueror with the love of peace, and turn the ambition of dominion to the service of mankind.

* If the author is not misinformed, Mr. Bowles has already engaged in a correspondence with Count Florida Blanca.

THE BASTILE.

Among the number of Anecdotes to which the Bastille has given birth, there is one that has been told me with great assurances and circumstances of truth, and that I think merits relation.

A gentleman and his servant, newly become inhabitants of that gloomy fortress, were often awaked from their reveries by a rapping against the vaulted floor of their dungeon from the cell beneath. After long time, they remarked that the number of strokes was invariably four-and-twenty.

They had wearied conjecture in endeavouring to divine the meaning of this regularity, when at last it struck the gentleman, that twenty-four being the number of letters in the French language, it might be intended to indicate a mode of communication, by rapping the number of strokes, corresponding in the series of the alphabet to each letter wanted.

Immediately availing himself of the idea, he asked *Qui êtes vous?* (Who are you?) and was answered *Puis-m'avez deviné,* (you have discovered my meaning.) From that time they continued to communicate their sorrows to each other as far as to tedious a way of conversation would admit, till one day the prisoner beneath gave the one above to understand, that being tired of his existence, he was at that instant going to hang himself.

It is easy to conceive with what anxiety the gentleman and his servant waited for the approaching visit of the keeper. When he came, they begged him to go down, and if in time, prevent the person below from being his own executioner. He directly went away, but instead of returning as they hoped, to tell them the event, he sent a guard to conduct them to another part of the prison; nor could all their entreaties ever prevail on their fallen guardians to satisfy their curiosity as to the fate of their fellow-prisoner: So great was the silence systematically observed in that sepulchre of the living!

As it does not seem probable that anything but the want of such a way of communication could have suggested the idea, the story deserves the greater credit, and will, I hope, contribute to inspire your readers with an abhorrence of despotism, equal to that of

Your most obedient servant,

[Lon. pap.]

THORNHILL.

A NECDOTE.

A YOUNG candidate lately presented himself before a certain medical society, for examination, and, if accepted, was to receive a degree from the society. The confers went on with the examination so far, as to find him grossly ignorant. The candidate perceived his situation, and saw he must be rejected. His embarrassment and mortification had thrown him into a violent sweat. In this pickle, one of the censors asked him what course he would take with a patient afflicted with the rheumatism; he replied, "I would sweat him." "Well," said the censor, and what method would you take to sweat

him?" The poor fellow, who began to be a little mad upon the occasion, replied, "Why, I would send him here, I swear, to be examined."

By last Night's Mail.

BOSTON, March 25.

FRENCH CONSULAR OFFICE.

Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, December 8, 1799.

Memorandum of the timber, proper for the Bourdeaux market. Oak Plank, for ships' bottoms, should be 24 to 30 feet long, 2 to 4 inches thick, and at least 9 inches wide at the narrowest end. The usual price from 2 to 3 livres per cubic foot. White Pine Plank should not exceed 16 inches in width (all over is lost) and 1 and 1/2 inches thick, and is worth 3 sous the running foot; those of one inch 2 sous.—Pine Ralters and Beams from 10 to 16 inches square, different lengths are worth from 20 to 24 sous the cubic foot.—Scantling from 4 to 6 inches square, from 22 to 26 sous the cubic foot.—Masts and Bowspits, straight, clear of faults, from 72 to 75 feet long, 25 to 27 inches diameter, are worth 1000 to 1200 livres each; those of 65 to 68 feet long, and 22 to 24 inches diameter, from 600 to 800 livres.—and Bowspits from 45 to 48 feet long, and from 26 to 27 inches diameter, from 400 to 500 livres each: The diameter of Masts and Bowspits is taken at 1/4 the distance from the big end, and the small end should hold 1/2 less than at the first measurement.—Small Spars sell in proportion.—Oak Beams and Ralters from 10 to 15 inches square, are worth from 45 to 50 sous per cubic foot.—Knees, &c. in proportion to their size, quality, &c.—Southern hoghead staves from 250 to 300 livres per M. of 1616.—Northern from 200 to 250 livres. These are the general prices—at present they are something lower, owing to a stagnation of ship building since the disturbances in this country; but as they are new at an end, we may expect to see commerce revive, and with it the prices of the necessities for carrying it on of course.—The feet and inches above are French, which are one twelfth longer than English.

Extract from a London Paper.

Casualty.—Yesterday, owing to the intoxication of a Chairman, Lady ——— received such a jolt in her chair, as to lose one side of her face entirely.—The skin is laid quite bare, and has a very shocking appearance!

A person who lectures on Oratory, went lately to a country Magistrate for his permission to give "Preliminary on Elocution"—but the worthy Magistrate told him, "he never would permit any flight-of-hand tricks in a working neighbourhood!"

The Drawing of the Alexandria Presbyterian Church Lottery will certainly begin, according to appointment, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, in the Court-House. In the meantime a few Tickets may be had of JOHN MURRAY.

WILLIAMS & CACT

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig Virginia, from London,
A large Assortment of

Spring Goods,

Which will be sold on the most reasonable

Terms.

A. L. S. O.

A few Cafes of excellent CLARET.

Alexandria, April 14, 1791. 90—3w.

For LONDON,

The BRIGANTINE VIRGINIA,



CAPT. SAMUEL M. BROWN,

An American bottom, burthen 300 hogheads; a fast sailer, has good accommodations for passengers, and will take in Tobacco, or any kind of American produce, with liberty of consignment. She will certainly sail on or before the 10th day of May. Any person desirous to ship will please to apply to

SHREVE & LAWASON,

Who have imported in the above vessel the following GOODS for sale, viz.

White and brown Russia Sheetings; Osnaburghs; twill'd Sacking and brown Rolls by the bale or piece; Hats in cases 12 doz. in each, well assorted; a few cafes and trunks of Manchester goods; Queen's ware in hds, well assorted; Negro pipes in cags, 3 gro. each; long do. in cases, 12 doz. do. Nails 4d, 10d and 12d by the cask; Brimstone, Alum and Copperas in bls. Shot assorted, &c. &c. &c. &c.

We have on hand, as usual,

All kinds of WEST-INDIA PRODUCE—Also CORDAGE of all sizes.

Alexandria, April 14, 1791. 90—3w.

Agreeable to the Decree of the County Court of Fairfax WILL BE SOLD, on the 18th inst. in the Town of Alexandria, for CASH,

SEVERAL improved and unimproved LOTS, now in the possession of Roger Chew and others, to satisfy a debt due the Executors or Administrators of John Muir, deceased. CHARLES TURNER, Sheriff.

April 13, 1791.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

On Monday the 18th instant, being the first day of the Court, WILL BE SOLD, at the Court House—Three

Negro Women,

Who are stout, healthy and young, with two Children. They will be sold seasonably for READY MONEY.

JAMES WILSON, V.M.

Alexandria, April 14, 1791.

Newtown Pippins:

A few Barrels, in fine order, just landed, and are now selling by

JOHN MURRAY & CO.

Alexandria, April 14, 1791.

N. B. Also, for Sale, a small quantity of MOLASSES, 90—3w.

At a Court continued and held for the County of Fairfax, 26th March, 1791.

ANDREW CLOW and Co. Complainants,

AGAINST

JOSEPH WILKS, and JOSIAH WATSON

and Co. Defendants.

THE defendant, Joseph Wilks, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the said complainants by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said Joseph Wilks do appear here on the third Monday in June next, to answer the bill of the complainants; and that the defendants, Josiah Watson and Co. do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any debt by them owing to, or effects of, the said Joseph Wilks in their hands, until the further order or decree of this Court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the church of the Parish of Fairfax in the county aforesaid, and at the door of the Court-House of the said county.

(A copy) Teste, P. WAGENER, c. c. 90—2m.

At a Court continued and held for the County of Fairfax, 26th March, 1791.

John Harper, Complainant,

AGAINST

Abraham Faw, Samuel Harrison, and Barbara his wife, John Gibb, Sebastian Schiels, Peter Wile, agent for John Gibb, and Sebastian Schiels and Mary Saunders, William Hartshorne, Benjamin Shreve, and John Butcher, Executors of John Saunders, deceased. Defendants.

THE defendant, Abraham Faw, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said Abraham Faw do appear on the third Monday in June next, to answer the bill of the complainant; and that the other defendants do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any debt by them owing to, or effects of the said Abraham Faw in their hands, until further order or decree of this Court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Church of the Parish of Fairfax in the County aforesaid, and at the door of the Court House of the said County.

(A copy) Teste, P. WAGENER, c. c. 90—2m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Sheriff of Fairfax County, from the 22d day of November, 1788, until the 22d day of November, 1790, are earnestly requested to call upon the subscriber immediately, that their demands may be adjusted and paid.

BALDWIN DADE.

April 5, 1791. 90—3w.

On Friday the 13th of May next, being the second day of the District Court, WILL BE SOLD, at DUMFRIES, before Mr. SHUTE's Tavern, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

SEVEN LIKELY

NEGROES.

The purchaser may have Credit until 1st day of January, 1793, on giving bond, with unexceptionable security, to bear interest from the date.

Prince William County,

April 12, 1791.

90—3w.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 27th March, 1791, two bay Horses; one of which is about 15 hands high, a dark bay, and a natural trotter: The other about 14 1/2 hands high, a yellow bay, and a natural pacer; he has a grey spot on the near buttock, and a dark spot on the off buttock. They are both well-made horses, and have been accustomed to the tongue of a waggon, and are rubbed with the harness. The small horse has a remarkable thick mane and tail. If either of them have any brand it is forgot. Whoever will take up and secure the thief or thieves, and horses, shall be entitled to the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for each horse, and reasonable expenses if brought home.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

Patuxent Iron-Works,

April 7, 1791.

90—3w.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Tankerville, and the Hon. Henry A. Bennett, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliff; one containing 65 acres; another 245½; the other 68½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11½ acres, on which there has, for many years past, been a mill; it is an excellent mill-seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 83, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grafs; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER.—It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The sale with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and it's vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick Town, and it's being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack river upwards of five miles, and between the Catocan Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 1197½ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment on the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE, } Agents.
CHARLES LITTLE, }
Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

TO BE LET,

MY DWELLING-HOUSE on Fairfax Street, Alexandria. It is a very convenient one, and every way sufficient for the accommodation of a large family. For terms enquire of Capt. JOHN HAWKINS, in Alexandria, or of WILLIAM BAKER, The Lodge, Prince George's County, Maryland, Jan. 20, 1791.

ALEXANDRIA STREET LOTTERY:

Authorized by an Act of Assembly to raise Money to PAVE the STREETS of the Town.

Scheme.

FIRST CLASS.

Prize	Dols.	is	Dols.
1	500	are	500
2	100	are	200
5	50		250
10	20		200
22	10		220
500	3		1500
Last drawn Blank, 130			
2500	1 Dols. to be		5000
paid in Tickets of 2d Class,			

3040 Prizes,	8000
9900 Blanks, at 1 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of the 4th Class, or Cash, at the Option of the Managers.	
Deduction,	2000
10,000 Tickets at 1 Dols. each,	10,000

SECOND CLASS.

Prize	Dols.	is	Dols.
1	1000	are	1000
2	300	are	600
3	100		300
6	50		300
10	30		300
20	20		400
50	10		500
100	6		600
500	4		2000
Last drawn Blank, 500			
2000	3 Dols. to be		6000
paid in Tickets of 3d Class,			

2692 Prizes,	12,500
5308 Blanks.	Deduction, 3500
8000 Tickets at 2 Dols. each,	16,000

THIRD CLASS.

Prize	Dols.	is	Dols.
1	1500	are	1500
1	1000		1000
1	500		500
5	100	are	500
8	50		400
12	20		240
30	10		300
40	8		320
80	6		480
500	5		2500
Last drawn Blank, 500			
2565	4 Dols. to be		10,260
paid in Tickets of 4th Class,			

3243 Prizes,	18,500
4757 Blanks.	Deduction, 5500
8000 Tickets at 3 Dols. each,	24,000

FOURTH CLASS.

Prize	Dols.	is	Dols.
1	3000	are	3000
1	1000		1000
2	500	are	1000
3	200		600
16	100		1600
20	50		1000
25	30		750
50	20		1000
102	8		816
2379	6		14274
Last drawn Blank, 1000			

2599 Prizes,	26,040
5401 Blanks.	Deduction, 5960
8000 Tickets, at 4 Dollars, are	32,000

Raised by the 1st Class,	2000
2d,	3500
3d,	5500
4th,	5960
	16960

Deduct for Blanks in 1st Class,	6960
Remains for paving the Streets,	10,000
Which deduction is less than 12½ per cent.	

A List of Prizes drawn in each Class, will be published, and such of them as are not demanded within four Months after publication, will be appropriated to the purposes intended by the Lottery.

The Managers present this SCHEME to the PUBLIC, and from the favourable prospects of advantage it holds forth to adventurers, as well as the general benefit that will be derived from the appropriation of the Money to the useful and necessary purpose of Paving the Streets, they flatter themselves that it will meet with general encouragement and approbation.

The First Class is so calculated, that the purchasers run no risk, as the Blanks will be received for Tickets in the fourth Class at their cost; through the whole of the Lottery, there are less than two Blanks to a Prize, and the deduction not 12½ per cent.

On a consideration of these circumstances, and also of the general accommodation that every person residing in or visiting the Town will receive from the Streets being paved, the Managers hope and expect they will be able to dispose of the Tickets of the First Class time enough to enable them to commence drawing on the fourth Monday in June next, at farthest. Should that be able to make sale of the Tickets sooner, the drawing will commence at an earlier day; of which notice will be given. The Managers pledge themselves to the Public for the punctual payment of all Prizes that may be drawn.

The managers of the former Lottery, for raising Money to be applied to the same purpose, having withdrawn their Scheme, from an opinion that the one now offered will be productive of more advantage to adventurers, as well as to the general object in view; the Managers of this Lottery therefore hope that those who have purchased Tickets in the former one will be equally desirous of forwarding the present, and that they may direct the Managers from whom they purchased, to sell at least as much Money in Tickets in this Lottery.

Testab. Watson, William Hodgson,
John Potts, Jun. Olney Winsor.
Jonathan Swift,
Alexandria, February 9, 1791.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. Henry A. Bennett, and the Hon. Henry Lett, Esqrs.

ONE Thousand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the most valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catocan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 30; from Leesburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such richness of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and ease of any person that may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be sold separately.—The greatest part of the land, it is supposed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extensive and inexhaustible quantities of it lying near to, and some upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With these will be sold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-stone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the same lots the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for such purposes.

The purchaser, or purchasers, must give bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day of sale.—The plat and title-papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE on Prince-Street, now occupied by HANSON and BOND, Printers. This house is well calculated for a private family or for a store, having a large room in front, fitted for dry goods, and a good cellar under the whole. The situation equal to any in this town, for the retail and wholesale business.—For further particulars enquire of

ISAAC McPHERSON.

Alexandria, March 30, 1791.
N. B. This house is let till May, 1792, at fifty pounds per annum.

TO BE RENTED,

For a few Years,

MY HOUSES and LAND, adjoining the Town of Alexandria. The dwelling-house is neatly finished from the garret to the cellar; a good framed kitchen and office, a brick meat house and dairy, a two-story framed barn, and several other necessary buildings; a well of water, equal to any in Virginia, about 30 acres of wheat now sowed, from 8 to 10 acres in clover and orchard-grafs: The whole of the land under a good post and rail fence; a fishing-landing, with a leine of 120 fathoms.

I have for sale one Tract of WOOD LAND, lying within three miles of Town, containing 300 acres, which has been adjudged, by competent judges, to average from 15 to 20 cords of wood to the acre, which would sell, when cut, for far more than I ask for the land.—Also another Tract lying on Pimmit's run, about six miles from Alexandria, three from George-Town, and two from the Little Falls, containing 287 acres. This tract is well timbered, and equal in point of soil to any land in this county not directly on the river, quite fresh, being only settled two years by a tenant, who pays £. 20 per annum for five years, (two years of which time have expired) and has obliged himself to make considerable improvements.—Also, 4,577 acres on the Scioto, patented and deeded by Military rights, being a part of the land set apart for the Officers and Soldiers of the Army—several unimproved LOTS in different parts of the Town of Alexandria.—Public Securities of any description, at their current value, will be received in payment, and the terms made easy, by applying to the subscriber.

BALDWIN DADE.

January 27, 1791.

Five working NEGROES and twenty-five head of CATTLE may be had with the houses and farm.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the sale of the Estate belonging to John Armistead, Esq. deceased, which is now under advertisement, dated the 16th February last, to take place on the 25th April, in the county of Prince-William, is postponed till Thursday, the 26th of May next, when it will be carried into effect, agreeable to the said advertisement.—The sales at South-River and Frederickburg will take place, agreeable to the said advertisement, on the 13th and 18th of April ensuing.

The ADMINISTRATRIX.
Frederickburg, March 23, 1791. 6w.

We will sell for Cash, or on a short Credit, a Quantity of
LIVERPOOL, LISBON, and SALT, IVIZA

BEEF and PORK in Barrels.
ROBIN ON, SANDERSON, and CO
Alexandria, March 17, 1791.

JOHN RUITER,

At his IRON STORE, on King Street, opposite Messrs. Hepburn and Dundas's.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A fresh Supply of the following Articles, viz: Bar-Iron in flats, squares, plough-plates, waggon-tire and axle-bars; Crawley and bladed steel; nail and spike rods; 8, 10 and 12, nails; castings in pots and kettles from seven inch gallons and downwards; Dutch ovens, tea-kettles, skillets, waggon-boxes and regulated weights of 56, 50, 28, 25, 14, 12½, 7, 4 and 2 lbs. each. Also, snuff in small packages; shelled and pearl barley; starch in casks; mustard in boxes of 4 dozen bottles; loaf sugar and coffee in barrels; and Burlington hams of the first quality.

As he intends to keep up an assortment of every article in the Iron Line, he hopes the superior quality of them will be their best recommendation, and induce those who have made trial of his iron to give it a preference, as he will sell it on the lowest terms he possibly can.

Alexandria, March 31, 1791. 2w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber intends to petition the General Assembly of Virginia, in the next fall or October session, for an act of Assembly for a public ferry from his own lands in Prince-William county, on Ottoquian river, a cross the said river to the discontinued old warehouse landing, on Ottoquian river, in Fairfax county, late the property of John Semple, deceased, and now his heirs.

JOHN HOOE.

March 21, 1791. 3w.

Patowmack Lands

FOR SALE.

Refurvey on Dogwood plains,	263½
Do. on Walnut Level,	255
Do. on Horleick,	302½
Do. on Sugar Bottom,	360½

1181 acres

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and situated in Washington County, Maryland, on Fifteen Mile Creek, just at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-house, and a small plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Western Country, and is a fine stand for a tavern. Contiguous to these lands are small mountains, which must forever secure to the holders of them an inexhaustible range for stock. The navigation of the river is already perfected considerably above this property. They will be sold either for Cash, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

THE Commissioners for BUILDING a COURT-HOUSE, at Easton, in Talbot County, hereby give notice, that the sum of three thousand pounds is given by the state, and county of Talbot, for building the said court-house and defraying the necessary expenses of the Commissioners.—That two thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds of the said money is ready to be paid to the said Commissioners or their order—and that the remaining two hundred and fifty pounds will be ready for them in a few months. The Commissioners are therefore now ready to receive the applications and plans of all or any person or persons willing to undertake the building of the said house, and will meet for that purpose on Monday the 25th of April next, at Easton. They hereby inform all applicants that the walls of the building are to be of the best hard bricks, and that it will be expected that each applicant produce his plan, and that unexceptionable security be given for the faithful performance of the work, and within a certain time to be agreed on.—The Commissioners will advance a certain proportion of the money, on proper security being given for the performance of the contract.

All letters on the above subject, directed to DAVID KERR, Esq. who is one of the Commissioners, (post paid) will be duly attended to.

Easton, Talbot County, in Maryland, March 8, 1791. 4w.

J. A. C. K. S.

Royal Gift,

The large imported Jack from Spain, AND THE

Knight of Malta,

From the Island of Malta.

WILL stand at Mount-Vernon, and covers for EIGHT DOLLARS, (and two shillings and six pence, Virginia Currency, is the Groom) the ensuing season. Pasturage will be half a dollar per week. These several sums are to be paid at the stand, before the mares, &c. are taken away. The pastures are good, and remarkably well secured; but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents.

ANTHONY WHITING, Manager.

March 5, 1791. 5w.

ALEXANDRIA: PRINTED BY HANSON & BOND.